



To MERCHANTS and Others.

HOUSE in LONDON in the mercantile line, and whose foreign connections are very extensive, wishes to engage with a Person of character and credit in SCOTLAND, whose judgment is good in the management of business, and who is willing to take a certain share of the profits arising from that business, or pay him the usual commission for his trouble on purchases made for their account. As the consumption is very considerable, the party hopes none will answer this but those who are capable of conducting the business in the most eligible and proper manner, a sum of money will be immediately at the command of the agent proved of.—Letters addressed to Mr M. No. 9. Crosby-square, London, will be duly noticed.

to the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

THE SEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and state, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Kingdom.

[Continued from our last.]

RUMOURS of imposition, and of much wealth acquired during a short service upon slender appointments, may create a suspicion of some concealed management, and be a ground for enquiry by proper authority; but they are not proofs on which can be supported, against any person whatever, the heavy charge of defrauding the Public.

Having therefore no hopes of pursuing this subject with effect, we turned our attention to the second object we proposed, that is, to those openings for fraud, and that possibility of abuse, which the modes of conducting these money-transactions have left without fence or guard; and we are of opinion, that the Public have not been sufficiently protected in two material points: First, The officers entrusted with the expenditure of the public money have been permitted to have an interest themselves in the subject matter of expence. Secondly, The vouchers, by which the accountants discharge themselves of the sums entrusted to them, are allowed, without having undergone sufficient examination.

It is a branch of the business of the Quarter-Master-General to provide waggons and horses, with their necessary attendants and appendages, for the use of the army, either when in quarters, or in motion; and, when there is occasion to transport them, or to supply their wants by water, the Superintendent furnishes them vessels, and whatever is necessary for carriage by water. It is the duty of these officers to make the contracts for the articles, and to see those contracts honestly and substantially performed; to take care that each article is properly equipped, and adequate to the service it is intended for; and that the service, for which payment is claimed, has been, in fact, performed. These officers are placed, on the part of Government, as a check and controul upon the contractors, to protect the Public from loss or imposition. The Quarter-Master-General and Chief Engineer stand upon the same ground, in respect to the waggons and horses made use of in their departments, and not provided by the Quarter-Master-General. But it has been the usage, as far back as our enquiry has gone, for the officers in these departments to be the proprietors of, or to have shares or interests in, a great number of the vessels and small craft, and in almost all the waggons and horses employed in these services: These officers have purchased or procured them upon their own account, and let them out to Government at the prices of hire. The same person employed by, and acting for the Public, contracts on the part of the Public, with himself, for the hire of his own property, controuls his own actions, and pays himself with the public money entrusted to his charge: His trust and interest draws opposite ways: His trust obliges him to be frugal for the Public; to hire at the lowest price, (lower, if he can, than the price allowed by Government); to take care what he hires is complete and fit for service; to employ as few vessels and carriages, and for as short a time as possible: But his interest leads him not to spare the public purse; to let to Government, at the same fixed price, all the vessels, carriages, and horses, he can collect, by whatever means procured, or at however low a price he may have purchased them, and whatever may be their condition or difference in point of goodness; to keep them continually in pay, whether wanted, or employed, or not, and for as long a time as he can contrive; and his last advantage may be, the suffering them to be taken or destroyed by the enemy, to entitle him to the value from the Public. In such a contest between duty and interest, it is not uncharitable to suppose the public interest will frequently be sacrificed to private emolument. But this is not the only mischief; this practice has a manifest tendency to corrupt and endanger the service of the army; it weakens the military discipline; it infuses into the soldier the thirst for gain, and diverts his attention from honour and his country's service, to the pursuit of wealth, and that, too, by entrencing upon the treasure of his country.

We do not mean to suggest these as impositions that have all been actually committed upon the Public, but as consequences that will follow whenever the temptation is powerful enough to overcome the sense of duty, and where the opportunities of yielding to the temptation are so frequent, and so obvious.

As these officers would hardly have engaged in business of this kind, without the expectation at least of some advantage (for they had no additional pay for being employed in the expenditure) we were led to enquire into the expence incurred by the Public for this article of hire, and from thence to endeavour to form some judgment upon the probable advantage to the officer.

We have obtained from Captain David Laird, a list of all the vessels, under whatever denomination, employed in the service of the army in North America, from the 1st of January 1777, when he was appointed Superintendent of the vessels, until the end of December 1780, when he quitted the service; with the name of each vessel, and of the master or owner, the number of tons, the price per ton, the time when hired, the time when discharged, in what department employed. From this list it appears, that the number of vessels employed at different times, during the above period, in the department of the Quarter-Master-

General, was 317; and the number of tons, 1,558. In the department of the Barrack-Master-General, the number of vessels was 85, and of the tons 7,836. In the department of the commissary-general, the number of vessels was 209, and of the tons 16,622. The total number of the vessels was 611, and of the tons, 44,016. Many of them were employed for a short time only; the number of those continued in the service for one year and upwards, we have extracted from Captain Laird's list, and inserted in the appendix, with the number of tons, and their earnings during the service; and of these, 62 were left in the service at the end of the year 1780. This list shows, that the number of vessels employed each for a year or longer, during that period in the department of the Quarter-Master-General was 62, and the hire 91,144 l. 19 s. 4 d. In the department of the Barrack-Master-General, the number 25, and the hire 34,737 l. 19 s. In the department of the Commissary-General, the number 44, and the hire 55,925 l. 14 s.—the total number 131—the total hire 112,108 l. 12 s. 4 d.

We find, from the vouchers for the payments of hire made by the Quarter-Masters-General, and delivered by them into the office of the Auditors of the Imprest, that the total expence of this hire in that department only, exclusive of pilotage, and various contingencies, from the 25th of December 1776 to the 31st of March 1780, amounted to 1,184,184 l. 10 s. 10 d. halfpenny. What the expence of his hire was in the other departments, we have not had the means of informing ourselves.

In this list appear the names of several officers in the departments of Quarter-Master, Barrack-Master, and Commissary-General, as owners of these vessels; but the names of all such officers as were owners do not appear; the names of the masters are inserted in their stead. Where principal officers were proprietors, or had shares, their names are not found, either in the contracts for the hire, or in the receipts for payments.

A vessel of 100 tons, hired at 13 s. a month per ton, would produce to the owner 780 l. a year. Suppose him to have, during the whole year, his full complement of six men, at each 31. 15 s. a month wages, and to pay 2 s. a day for victualling each man, his men would cost him 489 l. and leave him a profit of 291 l. a year; which profit would be increased, in proportion as he could hire his men, or procure boys, at a less price, or diminish his number whilst his vessel lay at rest during any part of the year, or employ them to his advantage in any other service. The prime cost, and expence of repairs, are diminutions of his profit, depending upon circumstances, and not open to calculation.

As the quarterly returns, made to the Commander in Chief by the Quarter-Master-General, contain the number of the waggons, horses, and drivers, furnished by him in each quarter, with their distribution, and expence to Government for the hire, we have selected, and inserted in the appendix; two of these returns: Sir William Erskine supplied us with the first regular distribution that was returned to the Commander in Chief, which is for the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1777; the other is a return made by Lord Cathcart, for the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1779.

The distributions did not always contain the same numbers; and therefore we could not come at the expence of the hire of them to the public, but by collecting it from the voucher allowed by the Auditors of the Imprest to those Quarter-Masters-General who had passed their accounts in that office. By an abstract, composed from those vouchers, we find that the sum paid by the public, for the hire only of waggons, horses, and drivers, employed under the management of the Quarter-Master-General, from the 25th of December 1776, to the 31st of March 1780, was 338,435 l. 8 s. 6 d. three-farthings, exclusive of provisions, forage, repairs, and other contingent expences.

The rate of the hire of a waggon, driver, and four horses, being 12 s. a day, produces to the proprietor 219 l. a year; from whence the hire of the driver, at the mean price of 1 s. 2 d. a day, that is 21 l. 5 s. 10 d. a year, being deducted, leaves him a clear yearly profit of 197 l. 14 s. 2 d. the repairs of the waggon and harness, and the food of the driver and horses, being found by the public. Computing the prime cost of the waggons complete, at the highest price, 20 l. and of each horse at 15 l. he receives back 80 l. his purchase money, in less than five months; after which, if possessed of 50 large waggons, and 200 horses, (and the waggons and horses were in general the property of a few officers only) he will have, as long as he can continue them in the service of government, a clear income of 9,885 l. 8 s. 4 d. a year, secure from all risque.

[To be continued.]

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S I R,

IT is with real pleasure I communicate to you the method the Duke of Atholl has taken to revive the spirit which steeled the hearts and strung the arms of the ancient Caledonians. Nothing more depresses the spirits of a brave people, than to deprive them of those beloved peculiarities which transmit, from generation to generation, that martial spirit which so much distinguished their ancestors. Nothing has a greater tendency to extinguish a love of liberty, than to compel a people to submit to customs to which they always discovered the most violent reluctance. Convinced of this impropriety in politics, Government have repealed the act respecting the Highland drefs. They have permitted a people, to whom they owed much, to resume that garb which Liberty, in a peculiar manner, calls her own. Would to heaven, when enemies are now on every side pointing their spears at the heart of Britain; that that blood which swelled the veins, that that spirit which fired the courage of an Ollian and a Gaul, would kindle in every breast, and, rather than yield to the foe, see Britain entombed in the ocean.

On Saturday the 17th ult. his Grace the Duke of Atholl assembled, from several parts of Atholl, a vast number of stout young men, all in the Highland drefs. The park below the Castle of Blair was the *Campus Martius*, where these Caledonian youth, like the Romans of old, exercised themselves.

They run on foot;—they tilted;—they threw the hammer, an exercise somewhat resembling the throwing the Roman discus or quoit;—they threw the putting-stone: Certain prizes were conferred by his Grace on all who excelled in these exercises. Even the Highland ponies shared, in the honours of the day: A new saddle and bridle graced the back and mouth of the victor. I could have wished his Grace had completed the scene by adding the exercise of swimming, as a large river runs just by the foot of the park. I hope the other Chiefs will follow this laudable example.—Allow me to conclude with the character of the Caledonians as drawn by the great Buchanan:

*Ille phœtratis est propria gloria Scotis;
Cingere venatu saltus, superare natando
Flumina, ferre famem, contemnere frigora & ætus:
Nec folla & muris patriam, sed Marte tueri,
Et spera inopulenta vita defendere famam,
Polliciti fervare fidem, sanctumque vereri
Numen amicitie, mores non munus amare.*



In giving this a place in your useful paper, you will oblige a constant reader of your's,
Atholl, Aug. 19.

MONTICOLA.

SCOTCH TOBACCO.

A STOP being put to the raising of tobacco in Scotland, the following particulars relative to that cultivation may perhaps be not unacceptable.

I. That there are 3000 acres and upwards of tobacco this year growing in Scotland.

II. That, one acre with another, it may be supposed, would have produced 15 cwt. or 1680 pounds of tobacco. The 3000 acres would therefore have produced 5,040,000 lb.

III. That the value of tobacco of Scots growth last year was generally about 8 d. per lb. to the planter, but as there would have been a greater quantity by much this year to dispose of, it may be presumed that it would not have sold for more than 6d. per lb.

IV. That the value therefore of the above 5,040,000 lb. of tobacco would have been 126,000 l. Sterling.

V. That the late Rockingham Ministry obtained a grant from parliament of the full duty paid by American tobacco, to be levied on that tobacco which was raised last year, and on that which was now growing in Scotland.

VI. That that duty is still 1 s. 3 d. per pound, which would amount to the enormous tax of one hundred guineas per acre, and on the whole 3000 acres would amount to 315,000 l. Sterling.

VII. That the above sum exceeds the value of the crops at the rate of 63 l. Sterling per acre, or 189,000 l. on the 3000 acres.

VIII. That a duty of 3d. per lb. might have been afforded by the planter, and would have yielded to Government a revenue of 63,000 l.

IX. That the expences already incurred by the planter cannot possibly be less than ten pounds per acre, in many instances the plants have cost three-fourths of that sum. This on 3000 acres amounts to 30,000 l.

X. That the planters are now under the necessity either of ploughing down their tobacco crops, or exposing themselves to the above duty of 100 guineas per acre; which would rob them collectively of 189,000 l. as above demonstrated. By ploughing down their crop, they lose, without the possibility of redemption, the whole of the money already expended, amounting to the above 30,000 l. and Government loses a revenue that might have been acquired of 63,000 l. a sum nearly equal to that which is saved to the nation by Mr Burke's grand economical plan.

XI. That the planters engaged in this cultivation, when there was no law against it in this country. That they never received any information that such a law was to take place, and after it was passed in parliament, they never were informed of the nature of it, until they were called to pay the duty, by advertisement in the papers of the 2d of August; a period so late, that it was impossible for them to avoid the ruin occasioned by such an act. They could not even, with any probability of success, turn their lands to the cultivation of any other crop, the season being too far gone to admit of such an expedient.

XII. That the above sufferers are all actual farmers or cultivators of ground, unconnected with and unknown to party, who, in every rational and mild government, are the first objects of care and protection. Was there no way left of saving the interests of America but by oppressing them?

Whatever arguments may be alledged in favour of a law, prohibiting the cultivation of tobacco in this country, no argument can be sufficient to justify such a wanton destruction of the properties of those people who were engaged in the cultivation of that plant this year in Scotland. 'Tis such an abuse of power, as never before disgraced the most despotic government in the universe. I am amazed at the little opposition (if indeed there was any) made to this act by the Scots representatives. 'Tis surprising that the members for B——k-shire or R——x——gh, did not warn the inhabitants of those counties of their danger.

Had the minister seized upon the persons of such rich citizens, and without any cause assigned, obliged them to purchase their liberty at the expence of their wealth; had he ordered the army to burn and destroy the properties of the inoffensive inhabitants of some county in the kingdom; it would have been an act of tyranny perhaps more glaring, but could not be more oppressive or more unjust.

Yet this was the work of those very men, who, during the course of a long and unremitting opposition to the views of the then ministry, (a ministry undisciplined by such an act of tyranny) never ceased to assert (and many were so weak as to credit the purity of their intentions, and the uprightness of their hearts,) that "They were the vigilant guardians of the privileges, and the unshaken protectors of the RIGHTS OF MANKIND!"

*Banks of Forth,
Aug. 14.*

RURICOLA.



From the London Papers, Aug. 12.

Paris, Aug. 11. Letters from York-Town, dated the 3d of July, mention, that 42 sail had been despatched at Cape Henry, preparing to enter the Chesapeake, and several small vessels at the entrance of the Bay, employed in founding the passages pointed out by the buoys. This movement will draw the English fleet to New-York, and defeat their project of cruising in the latitude of the Leeward Islands.

The Count de Grasse arrived on the 4th at Calais; on the 5th he was at Boulogne, where he received a letter from the ministry, in the King's name, enjoining him to repair to Brest, and wait there the holding of a council of war.

Mr Fitzherbert was but a short time with the Count de Vergennes, at the first audience he had. It is assured that the equipages of Sir Joseph Yorke have been landed at Calais, and that he will appear at our court as Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary.—*Brussels Gazette.*

L O N D O N

The following article, if true, is important enough to require a conspicuous place in a news-paper: *Eng. Chron.*

Paris, Aug. 9. A peace is now talked of. We are even assured, that the last propositions made in the name of England by Mr Fitzherbert, Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to Brussels, who is at Versailles with two English messengers of state, are very pleasing to our Court, which has given information thereof to the Ambassadors of France and Holland, as well as to the Plenipotentiary of the States of Holland; and that these Ministers, especially the two former, have already publicly declared, that they no longer doubt that peace is about to take place.

Accounts were this day received at the Admiralty, that Admiral Pigot had failed against the island of St Kitt's, and that Montserrat and Nevis had actually fallen into his possession. St Kitt's was invested, and was expected soon to surrender, but had not capitulated when the information was transmitted. The advices add, that the five hundred men which had been placed by the French on Brimstone-hill, after the conquest of the island, had been so much reduced by a mortality that had infected them, as to leave little apprehensions for much resistance. The above accounts are not official, so that the whole wants the final sanction for its authenticity, though it is believed at the Admiralty.

Advices are received by Government, that the fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Hartnack, consisting of 18 sail of the line, returned to port the 12th inst. and on the 13th the above number were safely moored in the Texel. They have been cruising to the north about 15 days, but have returned without having made one single capture of any kind.

The last advices from France bring the following information, the truth of which must be sincerely and anxiously wished for by every person of common humanity:—J. Westcott, Captain of a ship, who arrived at Vlie, from Rhode Island, on the 6th instant, declares, that the Council of War at New York have condemned Captain Lippencote to be delivered up to General Washington, to be hanged by way of reprisal for the unjust punishment he caused to be inflicted on Captain Huddy, and that the innocent Captain Asgill, whose death must have compensated for his, if the Council of War had acted unjustly, is about to be released from prison, which occasions general joy throughout the American camp, and in that of the English.

It was this day reported at Change, that a cartel with English prisoners from Virginia is arrived, and brings an account, that all the French and American troops in the provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, are marching to the northward, where immense magazines had been formed, under the expectation of a considerable fleet from St Domingo, with a large body of troops; these, with 5000 men from Old France, would form, in the whole, an army of 20,000 soldiers, including the French troops already there; and the Americans boasted that they should have 15,000 Regulars, and 18,000 Militia, to join them in the month of August, which made them very sanguine that New York would be in their possession early in October, as they thought it impossible the English garrison could sustain a long siege from 40,000 soldiers, well provided with every necessary. *St James's Chron.*

There is not a man of political information and judgment in Europe, who does not know, that all connexion which is not purely commercial is impracticable; and has been for years impracticable between England and America. The nation at large can benefit only by a commercial connexion.—Then why continue the war? To continue the means of accumulating fortunes for needy and desperate men, who, in the revolutions of political scuffles, all hope to have their turn in sharing the plunder of a stupefied people. *Ibid.*

Odds are given, that the present Minister will not be in power one week after the meeting of Parliament. *Ibid.*

A private letter from on board the Leander, Capt. Shirley, from the coast of Guinea, gives an account of the attack against the Dutch fort Creve Cour; it was one of the finest forts, and the most valuable part the Dutch had on the coast of Africa for trade. We landed the 31st of March, at night, within musket-shot of the enemy's fort, but they did not fire a gun till all our troops were landed, which were 270. Our fort was about 450 yards from the Dutch, which is half point-blank shot; the guns we brought to bear on the enemy were, six twelve-pounders, and two nine-pounders; on the enemy's side were two sixteen-pounders, two twelve ditto, and three six ditto. The action began the 1st of April, at six in the morning, and continued till the 17th in the afternoon, when Lieutenant Duddale, of marines, burnt the Dutch town, consisting of a great number of houses, which were levelled with the ground. The enemy immediately evacuated the town and fort, and we took possession. During the siege we had 180 killed and wounded; out of which number 80 were blacks. The enemy's loss was upwards of 300. In all our actions the marines have been the greatest sufferers; the Captain was wounded, and is since dead; we have had both serjeant and corporal killed, and out of 60 privates we brought from England have only 30 living.

Yesterday the letters brought over in the Greyhound packet, Captain Dunn, that is arrived at Plymouth from Jamaica, were delivered at the post-office, which has enabled us to lay the following particulars before our readers:—On the 10th of July, which was the day appointed for the sailing of the packet, Admiral Pigot arrived at Port Royal, in consequence of which, an order was immediately given for her detention, till the Admiral's dispatches were ready. The day following the Warrior of 74 guns, Captain Sir James Wallace, returned from a cruise, with advice that M. Vaudreuil, with upwards of 20 line of battle ships, was sailed from Cape Francois for America. This intelligence occasioned orders to be given for the sailing of the

fleet, which was to have been the next day, to be put off till the first of August, when Admiral Rodney, with the following ships, will escort them home, viz.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Ville de Paris	104	Capt. Cargenven
Glorieux	74	— Cadogan
Hector	74	— Boucher
Ardent	74	— Keppel
Caton	74	— Fisher
Jafon	64	— Merrick
Amiable	52	— Hodge

Just before the packet sailed, Lord Rodney struck his flag on board the Formidable, and hoisted it on board the Ville de Paris; he likewise sent Carpenters on board her to prepare the cabin for his reception.

Admiral Hood was not failed from Jamaica when the packet sailed from thence, but he and Admiral Pigot, who had hoisted his flag on board the Formidable, were to sail from Port Royal the 14th of July, the day after the packet, with a very formidable fleet for New York, and Admiral Rowley was to remain on the Jamaica station. We are happy to find that Admiral Hood was very well satisfied with the appointment of Mr Pigot.

By the Spanish Archbishop's letter, [see our last] it would seem, that the natives of Peru, and the other South American Indians, are likely to retaliate upon the Spaniards the cruelties of Cortez and their followers to their ancestors; and that the natives of Old Spain are probably to lament their ever having been masters of the gold and silver mines, which have ruined and depopulated their country.

The arrival of the six victuallers, with the Hanoverian troops, at Gibraltar, must be of the utmost service to the garrison, both with respect to provisions and troops. The Hanoverians are found to answer the most sanguine expectations of the Governor, being a persevering and hardy race of men.

Yesterday morning was fixed for the sailing of the grand fleet from Portsmouth, which are to rendezvous at Torbay, till joined by the ships in the Downs, which, with the present number, will compose a fleet of upwards of 40 sail of the line.

Lord Keppel arrived at his seat at Bagshot in Surrey on Monday evening; his Lordship came from Portsmouth that morning at six o'clock, and went immediately to Windsor, where he had an interview with his Majesty, and afterwards went to his own seat without coming to town.

We are informed that the Parliament will meet early in the month of November, for the dispatch of business.

Tuesday Earl Temple arrived in town from his seat at Stowe, and on Saturday his Lordship proposes to set out to embark for Ireland, to take possession of his Viceroyship in that kingdom.

There was no levee yesterday at St James's, owing to the death of their Majesty's youngest son, Prince Alfred, who departed this life between the hours of two and three on Tuesday afternoon.

As soon as the news was brought of the death of Prince Alfred, the Royal family, who were at the Queen's house, Windsor, immediately removed to Kew, where they will reside till the interment of the body.

The young Prince's disorder was an atrophy, as styled by the physicians; for some months after his birth, he was in good health, but at the usual time of weaning, fell off, and was sent down to the salt water, and for air; from which he was removed only three weeks before his death.

Their Majesties and all the royal offspring are very much afflicted at his Royal Highness's death; the former never before felt the loss of a child, nor the latter of a brother.

It is said that there will be no general mourning for the death of Prince Alfred, it being an established etiquette never to go into mourning for any of the blood royal of England, under fourteen years of age, unless for the heir apparent to the Crown.

His late Royal Highness was born in September, 1780. His Royal Highness died at Windsor Lodge.

The deceased Prince was yesterday embalmed by the surgeons of the household; the body is to lie in state at Buckingham-house, till Tuesday or Wednesday next, after when it will be interred with royal honours in Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster-abbey.

We hear that the places of public entertainment under royal patent, or licence of the Lord Chamberlain, will not be shut, in consequence of the Prince's death.

Her Majesty is now in the seventh month of her pregnancy, with her fifteenth child.

This morning a Court of Proprietors was held at the East-India house, for the election of a director, in the room of Robert Gregory, Esq; who resigns. The candidates are, Mr Bosanquet, and Mr Webb. The election does not close time enough for us to give an account in this night's paper.

A letter from Paris says, the French Commanders who were in the engagement of the 12th of April, have written to the Premier of the marine department of France, highly extolling the courage and conduct of the Comte de Grasse on that memorable day, and avowing, that his defeat was owing to such advantages on the side of the British, as it would have been utterly impossible for the ablest seaman that ever existed, either to counteract or obviate. It is probable, that the above respectable testimony to the professional merit of de Grasse, will effect the purpose for which it seems calculated: for as the above letters, or at least extracts from them, are intended for publication, it must follow, that the character of the French Admiral will be relieved from a great part of the public reproach which his countrymen have so vehemently directed against him.

The commercial people in France sorely regret having traded to so large an amount with our revolted colonies in America, as no remittances are made in money or bills, or such commodities as they can vend at a profit proportioned to the length of the credit given, or the desperate hazard of trusting property in the hands of an almost bankrupt people.

A letter from the Hague, dated Aug. 8. says,—"On Friday last, their High Mightinesses delivered to M. de St. Saphorin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Denmark, a provisional answer to his last memorial; according to which it appears, that the Directors of the East India Company are ordered to charge, without delay, the Governor of the Cape to treat the ships and subjects of his Danish Majesty with all the regard due to amicable powers, in return for the friendly treatment which the ships of the Republic receive in the ports of his Majesty. That with respect to the ship the Citadelle Danburg, and the conduct of Capt. Fuglade, he has been ordered to obtain the most exact information respecting it, and to send the éclaircissement to their High Mightinesses, that such measures may be taken,

as after a serious examination may be found necessary. Moreover, M. de Rechteren de Borchbeunigton, Envoy Extraordinary from their High Mightinesses to the Court of Denmark, has been ordered to communicate in a private audience, as soon as possible, the surmise and concern of their High Mightinesses, with regard to the incautious terms and expressions made use of in the last memorial presented by M. de St. Saphorin, and likewise with respect to the short time limited for a satisfactory answer; which expressions are little compatible with the regard which sovereigns reciprocally owe to each other: That the surmise of their High Mightinesses is so much the greater, at it is certain by the advices received by the Directors of the East India Company, that the case in question, so far from furnishing matter of complaint against the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, affords, on the contrary, to the Republic, very well founded cause for demanding satisfaction of his Danish Majesty, for the violation of their territory, and the ill treatment of the persons employed by their High Mightinesses."

Extract of a letter from Belfast, Aug. 8.

"At a meeting of deputies from the principal wholesale buyers and bleachers of brown linens in the north of Ireland at Armagh, where there were present upwards of 428, it was unanimously resolved totally to stop from the purchase of every species of brown linens from the manufacturers, till the Linen Board suspended, or Parliament repealed, the Oath prescribed by the late act for qualifying persons to use the seals for marking white or brown linens. This oath not only specifies that they should in every instance be governed by the present regulations, but all others that hereafter may be made by the Board. It also requires qualification and bail, that will be next to an impossibility to procure. The consequences of these resolutions are truly alarming; the several great markets of Newry, Armagh, Lisburn, Belfast, Ballymena, &c. &c. are already deserted, as no man can purchase under the former regulations without confiscation and heavy fine, and no new seals can or will be taken out, though they should have been in the hands of all the linen drapers and brown seal masters on the first of August.

"The looms are all thrown idle, and manufacturers discharged. In some parts the lower class of workmen have gone so far as to threaten neither to pay rent or tax till this bill is repealed. It is truly shameful, and reflects no small disgrace upon our senators, that they should sit in full assembly, and calmly suffer the staple manufacture of this country to be ruined, merely to indulge the speculative whims of a F—r:—Happy, happy country! where a F—r presides with such unerring skill over the regulation of your commerce—where his unbounded knowledge before was exerted so conspicuously in adjusting your sugar duties, and now has seized such a glorious opportunity of almost annihilating every shadow of manufacture that Ireland could boast of."

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's ship Ramillies, dated Port-Royal, July 1, 1782.

"On Friday last arrived in this port his Majesty's frigate Diamond, Christopher Parker, Esq; commander. Off the harbour of Curacao, he fell in with and engaged a Dutch frigate, of thirty twelve pounders, which he took, after an obstinate action of three glasses, within sight of the port and the ships at anchor. The Diamond had her first Lieutenant, — Mackintosh, the Master, and nine men killed, and several wounded. The Dutchman had twenty-eight killed and wounded. Too much praise cannot be given to the Captain and crew of the Diamond, who continued the combat, notwithstanding a French 64 and a frigate weighed, and stood out of the harbour. The Dutchman was boarded almost within shot of these ships. The Captain and principal officers were taken out, when the Diamond was under the disagreeable necessity of relinquishing her prize, and with difficulty escaped the pursuit."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Aug. 21.

"Admiral Kempenfelt, with eight sail of the line, and two frigates, is now under weigh for the North Sea, to convoy home the Baltic fleet."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 29.	
Wheat, 40 s. a 50 s.	Boiling ditto, 26 s.
Fine ditto, —	Pick Beans, 20 s. a 22 s.
Rye, 20 s. a 22 s.	Small ditto, 23 s. a 25 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 16 s. 6d.	Tares, 20 s. a 25 s.
Barley, 17 s. a 19 s. 6d.	Fine Flour, 45 s.
Malt, 29 s. a 32 s.	Second Sort, 44 s.
Grey Pease, 29 s. a 30 s.	Rape Seed, 17 l. per last.
White ditto, 24 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 22.	
Bank Stock 114½ a 114.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72½ a 73.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56½ a 57.	Ditto New Ann. 56½ a 57.
3 per cent. red. 57½ a 58.	Ditto 1781, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 3 a 4 prem.
Long Ann. 16 13-16ths a 7.	Navy Bills, 10½ disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 12½ a 9-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 4 s. a 3 s.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scip. 58½ a 59.
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scip. 72½
India Bonds, 3 prem.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 21. S. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extra of a letter from London, August 22.

"From the known conduct of Lord Howe in naval engagements, there are the greatest hopes to be derived from his failing in time to the relief of Gibraltar. He is as remarkable for his coolness as for his intrepidity. In the opinion of seamen, he is held the present Hawke of the navy. In the engagement with the French fleet on the American station in the year 1755, Lord Howe was then a Captain in the fleet which Admiral Boscawen commanded: It was then particularly observed, that in his attack of the Alcide, the French Admiral's ship, he would not permit a gun to be fired until he came up with his antagonist yard-arm and yard-arm; but, in this interval, he kept talking to his officers and men with the greatest calmness, and inviting them to drink plentifully of grog. Upon his overtaking the Alcide, he then opened his ports, and the second broadside drove five of their port-holes into one. The French Admiral, finding that he was upon the point of being obliged to strike to a Captain, immediately ran through the middle of the fleet until he came to our Admiral's ship, when, receiving a single shot from the Admiral, he then thought it not beneath his pride to strike: Captain Howe was following him in the greatest rage, and damning his French pride. During this engagement, which lasted twenty minutes, the French Admiral had seventy men killed on board his vessel.

"From Graveyard they write, of 30th ult. that nine fine large Dutch vessels had, a few days before, been driven on shore between that place and Calais; four in the jurisdiction of Dunkirk, and five in that of Calais: That three of them were entirely destroyed, and that the rest were with the greatest difficulty got off. One of the ships is said to be a frigate of 26

guns. The storm on that coast.

"It is written of his Majesty's two Spanish sloops committed great trading vessels of the

"They write for the speed also some galleys, count the stars afforded Gibraltar

"It is common to the Parliament the propriety of are not elected by honour, if they ac

"We learn from resist the sea, not reparable: And, it, by which two of the sea. The can, and now So that we may

"They tell us French Minister jectly was pleaded some will infer th two courts.

"It was strong ing, that in conf Gibraltar, Gen when a dreadful is, that 1000 of greater number w they have been so maged, that it w that by which th grand attack wic port be true, our every cause to su government will which it has been

"On account does not set off his Lordship not

"After the b Director, in the to the Court, numbers were, For

Ma The Rev. Dr. burgh, died here On Tuesday Rofo of Kilravon Yesterday, his parents, an

"To Frazer, the nupelal youth, family.

We have auth copied from ano no such accident This day, his daughter the Duke of Mont of arms upon 1 fight very unusu In the night perfect hurricane up by the roots down both in t ther mischief h Leith, with n the Oughton to During the was forced a

In the skele ble men, in th quota of priva For the cou 1308; Bute, 438; Clackm Edinburgh, 1 dinburgh, 59 Fifte, 1613; Inverness, 11 Lanark, 1617 Peebles, 175 Cromarty, 10 734; Suther

Our corre happiest man ther watering and less extru the purposes he observes, have sometime goat-why; the spring th the sole dire and public b about a mile grand rende morning beco ther they hav spend in the the neighbou doing every when the we best way the Caledonian vey genee too without one does no good of the captures wit

The storm is described to have been very alarming on that point.
"It is written from Jamaica, of the 27th of June, that one of his Majesty's sloops had taken at sea, and brought in there, two Spanish sloops, which prove to be guarda-costas, and have committed great depredations in those seas among the smaller trading vessels of those islands.

"They write from Paris, that orders have been sent to Toulon, for the speedy fitting out a squadron of men of war, and also some galleys. The design is said to be to call to an account the state of Algiers, for the assistance which they have afforded Gibraltar during the siege.

"It is common for some people to make contemptible allusions to the Parliament of Paris. Let them consider seriously the propriety of such prejudiced reflections. It is true they are not elected by the people; but how much greater to their honour, if they act for the good of the people!

"We learn from Holland, that one of their dykes made to resist the sea, not far from the city of Amsterdam, is judged irreparable: And, therefore, another dyke is to be made behind it, by which two or three villages will be exposed to the mercy of the sea. The Dutch have formerly encroached upon the ocean, and now the ocean is likely to recover its ancient limits. So that we may say, 'The Dutch begin to lose ground.'

"They tell us, from Berlin, that in a conference which the French Minister had with the King of Prussia, his Prussian Majesty was pleased to turn his back upon him. From whence some will infer that things are not the most amiable between the two courts.

"It was strongly reported at the Custom-House this morning, that in consequence of the late reinforcements arrived at Gibraltar, General Elliot had made a fallacy upon the enemy, when a dreadful carnage ensued of the Spaniards. The report is, that 1800 of them were killed on the spot, besides a much greater number wounded and taken prisoners. The works which they have been so long erecting, are reported to be so much damaged, that it will take several months to put them into that state by which they thought themselves enabled to make their grand attack with certain and positive success. Should this report be true, our fears respecting that important fortress have every cause to subside: For it surely cannot be supposed that government will ever again expose it to the same danger with which it has been lately threatened.

"On account of the death of Prince Alfred, Lord Temple does not set off for Ireland before Thursday or Friday next, his Lordship not having as yet taken leave of the king.

"After the ballot of yesterday was closed for an East-India Director, in the room of Mr Gregory, the scrutineers reported to the Court, that Mr Bosanquet was duly elected. The numbers were,

For Mr Bosanquet 301
Mr Webb 247

Majority for Mr Bosanquet, 144

The Rev. Dr Robert Dick, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, died here on Saturday last.

On Tuesday the 21st current, died at Kilravock, Hugh Rose of Kilravock, Esq;

Yesterday, died in this place, to the inexpressible grief of his parents, and heart-felt regret of his acquaintances, Henry Fraser, third son to the Hon. Mr Fraser of Lovat, a hopeful youth, who promised to have been an ornament to his family.

We have authority to contradict the paragraph in our last, copied from another paper, respecting Mr Stuart of Allanbank, no such accident having happened to any of the family.

This day, his Grace the Duke of Montague, and his Grace's daughter the Duchess of Buccleugh, arrived in town. The Duke of Montague rode in a carriage with his Majesty's coat of arms upon the panels, as being Master of the Horse; a sight very unusual in this part of the united Kingdom.

In the night betwixt Saturday and Sunday last, it blew a perfect hurricane from the S. W. Several trees were blown up by the roots in Hope Park, as well as chimney tops thrown down both in town and country, but we do not hear of any other mischief having been done. The ships in the Road of Leith, with much difficulty, rode out the storm; one only, the Oughton tender, having been driven from her moorings.

During the above gale, a small brig, under Ostend colours, was forced ashore on the Fife side.

In the sketch of a bill for the bettering ordering the Fencible men, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the quota of private men to serve for the year is proposed to be,

For the county of Aberdeen, 2296; Ayr, 1166; Argyle, 1308; Bute, 142; Banff, 759; Berwick, 500; Caithness, 438; Clackmannan, 180; Dumfries, 784; Dunbarton, 275; Edinburgh, 1192; for the city and county of the city of Edinburgh, 597; for the county of Elgin, 605; Nairn, 112; Fife, 1613; Kinross, 97; Forfar, 1359; Haddington, 588; Inverness, 1175; Kingairdine, 454; Kirkcudbright, 417; Lanark, 1617; Linlithgow, 333; Orkney and Zetland, 763; Peebles, 175; Perth, 2350; Renfrew, 525; Ross, 846; Cromarty, 100; Roxburgh, 688; Selkirk, 79; Stirling, 734; Sutherland, 417; Wigton and Galloway, 325.
Total, 25,009

Our correspondent from Moffat informs us, that he is the happiest man alive; and that, though he has been at several other watering places, he never yet found one of more gaiety and less extravagance, and more calculated, on the whole, for the purposes of health, of diversion, or both. The company, he observes, are all on the easiest footing with each other, and have sometimes two or three balls in a week. Some drink the goat-whey; and some the Hartfell Spaw, which is lifted from the spring three or four miles up among the hills, and is, under the sole direction of Dr Johnstone, whose attention to that great and public benefit does him the highest honour. But the well about a mile off the town, is, continues our correspondent, the grand rendezvous; where the company meet regularly every morning before breakfast, and as regularly drink the water, whether they have occasion for it or not.—The rest of the day they spend in the bowling-green, or in making short excursions into the neighbourhood, which the Earl of Hopetoun, it seems, is now doing every thing in his power to beautify and improve: and when the weather happens to be bad, they amuse themselves the best way they can, with shuttle-cock, back-gammon, cards, or Caledonian Mercuries. He farther adds, that one may have a very genteel dinner at the Ordinary there for a shilling, and that too without the disagreeable necessity of being laughed at, if one does not drink one's self half drunk after dinner—for the good of the house. In one word, our correspondent is quite in raptures with Moffat; expatiates, with a kind of romantic sim-

licity, on its natural beauties and advantages of situation; and recommends it, in the strongest terms, as a place where any person, of genteel appearance and manners, may see company with little ceremony or expence; or where, for eight or ten shillings a-week, he may, if he chuses, shut himself up to effectually in his own lodgings, that not one of the company shall disturb him, enquire for him, or at all interest himself in his concerns.—We would be glad to hear from Moffat soon again, with a list of the company, if convenient.

They write from Bourdeaux, that the East India Company of France have determined to establish warehouses and a factory in that city, by which means, in future, L'Orient will not be the only port where the produce of the east will be landed and sold, but an equal number of ships will discharge at Bourdeaux, and the outfits will be made at the latter place, it being more convenient for the purchase of goods and stores, and safer to sail from, as the English cruisers seldom venture so deep into the Bay of Biscay.

A letter by Thursday's post to a gentleman in Newcastle, confirms the account of Admiral Milbanke's being ordered to the North Sea with ten sail of the line, two of which are three deckers, and that he will proceed immediately to Elsinore and convoy home the Baltic ships.

Though the Dutch fleet has not been met with at sea since it passed the Orkneys till its late return, undoubted intelligence is received, that five sail of two deckers had orders for the East Indies, and the others are now cruising near the Dogger Bank, to meet their Baltic fleet, which is the largest that has arrived in Holland for many years.

By a letter from a person of distinction in London, to a gentleman in Dublin, we learn, that a negotiation has taken place between the British Ministry and the American Congress, relative to the exchange of the British forces under the Earl Cornwallis, captured at York-Town, a certain sum of money being settled as an equivalent ransom for their liberation, according to the rank of the prisoners, from the general officers to the privates. The Guards are all to return to Europe, and also the officers, sergeants, and drums of the other regiments; the privates to be drafted into the regiments who form the garrison of New York, Long Island, &c. and this, our noble correspondent assures us, is the only treaty which has as yet been agitated between England and America.

The Jeanie, Young; Cassandra, Kinnear; Bachelor, Oliver; and Christina, Dunlop, from Antigua, with sugar and rum, are arrived at Greenock. These, with the Hope, Cumming, (mentioned in a former paper) are all the ships expected at that place by the last convoy from the Leeward Islands.

The Peggy, Patrick; Britannia, Buchanan; Mary, Hunter; Anna, Paterfon; and Commerce, Symonds, are arrived at Jamaica from Clyde.

The Eleonora, Clark, is arrived at Liverpool; and the Rebecca, McCall, at Bristol. They are from Antigua, and belong to Clyde.

A correspondent informs us, that the Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace, at a district meeting in the division of Cowal in Argyleshire, unanimously voted their thanks to the Marquis of Graham, and the other patriotic members in Parliament, who assisted in procuring a repeal of the act prohibiting the natives of Scotland from wearing the ancient Highland dress. And we are farther informed, that, as a public testimony of their esteem for those worthy members, and, as far as they can, to promote the manufactures of their country, they are resolved, at all their future meetings, to appear clothed in the full Highland dress.

Extract of a letter from on board the Prince George man of war, dated Port Royal, Jamaica, July 11, 1782.

"We are positively to sail in a day or two for America.—Yesterday Admiral Pigot arrived here in the Jupiter, I suppose to supersede Lord Rodney in command. Two days before, Sir J. Wallace, in the Warrior, arrived from a cruise, and brought intelligence that he had fallen in with 24 sail of the French line, steering to the northward, i. e. to America: In that case we may have another brush with them.—You may expect my next from America."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, August 17.

"Thursday morning, the 7th regiment of foot embarked on board transports lying at Passage, and yesterday morning sailed for England under convoy of the Artois frigate, Capt. McBride."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 20.

"The olive branch which Earl Temple brings with him to this kingdom, which it is expected will create universal satisfaction to the people of Ireland, and at the same time bind it with England by every tie of constitutional union, is an Irish Bill of Rights, which will not only comprehend every declaration in the British one, but contain the relative ones with respect to the connexion between the two kingdoms, thereby establishing for ever a palladium of Hibernian liberty.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 17.

"On Wednesday evening his Majesty's ship the Prudent, Lord Charles Fitzgerald commander, arrived in our bay from Plymouth.

"Thursday evening one hundred and twenty volunteers, fine young fellows, were put on board the Prudent, in this harbour, Lord C. Fitzgerald commander.

"His Grace the Lord Lieutenant is so much amended of his fall, that every fear is over about his safety.

"Within these few days past, several of the domestics belonging to Earl Temple arrived here from Holyhead.

"A lugger is arrived from Charlestown with passengers, mostly American loyalists, who, on the reports of the approaching evacuation of the Southern Provinces by his Majesty's troops, have preferred a refuge in Europe to the precarious protection they must experience in future on the American continent. They confirm the accounts which have arrived of the general alarm spread throughout all North America, among the friends of England, on the resolution of discontinuing an offensive war against the American States.

"About two o'clock yesterday morning, the most dreadful fall of rain commenced, that was ever remembered in this city, and continued for upwards of fourteen hours, with a violence entirely unknown to this climate; the floods occasioned by this event, and the consequent distresses of the inhabitants in different parts of Dublin, is beyond description; the only accident that has yet come to our knowledge is the demolition of Ring-send Bridge, which was carried away about eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

"Though such uncommon quantities of rain have fallen in these parts, every thing wears the appearance of a very plentiful harvest.—It is to be hoped therefore, that those to whom the power is entrusted to regulate the price of bread, will no-

tice this fact, and as much as in them lies, endeavour to prevent the fatal effects of any conspiracy the cornfactors and bakers have, or may enter into in this metropolis, to enhance the price of bread, upon a presumption of the growing corn being much damaged by the late rains."

Extract of a letter from Grail, August 18.

"Yesterday, there was cast ashore, about a quarter of a mile to the westward of this place, the body of a man. He had on a dark-blue large coat, with yellow metal buttons, dark-blue cloth waistcoat, black velvet breeches, a white shirt, with the letter H in the breast, and a pair of Sanghar stockings. In his pockets were found, four gun-flints, some lead shot, and several balls of various sizes, with a small medal, and five-pence in copper."

SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Gray, Esq; of Dalmarloch.
Thomas Buchanan farmer in Skeoch.
Alexander Hooks merchant in Wigton.

LEITH SHIPPING.

Aug. 24. Elizabeth, Cook, from Hull, with wood.
Diligence, Shaw, from Alloa, with coals.
Betty and Peggy, Robertson, from Berwick.
Hobel and Mary, Harlow, from Alenmouth.
Peggy, Stevenson, from Withbeach.
Janet, Livingston, from Alenmouth.
Mary Rose, Burgess, from Dundee.
Betsey, Lyell, from Dundee, with goods.
Adamson, Lyell, from Perth, with ditto.
Friendship, Ritchie, from St David's, with coals.
Jean, Bell, from Glasgow, light.
25. Oak, Fell, from Hull, with bark and planks.
Pomona, Marshall, from St David's, with coals.
26. Countess of Hyndford, Johnston, from Berwick, with grain.
Jean, Barr, from Warren, with ditto.
Jean, Butler, from Yarmouth, with ditto.
Hobel, Drydale, from Lincolns, with coals.
Nancy, Gilderdale, from Hull, with oak bark.
SAILED.
23. Margaret, Duncan, for Pittenweem, in ballast.
Mally, Brodie, for Peterhead, with goods.
Providence, Sangster, for ditto, with ditto.
Charlotte, Gray for ditto, with ditto.
26. De Jeung Abraham, Chasfon, for Hamburg, with goods.
Wind, W.

This Day is published,

By W. ANDERSON, Stirling;
And sold by C. ELLIOT, and P. ANDERSON, Edinburgh;
(Price 2 s. in boards)

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS,

BY MICHAEL BRUCE.
A NEW EDITION.

The above choice Collection of Poems was first published in the 1770s, and the edition almost instantly sold off. Since that time, though repeated demands had been made for copies, they could not be procured at any price. The Publisher therefore hopes he will gratify the wishes of many by this new edition.

The elegant Author of the MIRROR, No. 36. pays a very handsome compliment to the memory of Mr Bruce, in the following words: "I have been led into these reflections from the perusal of a small volume of Poems which happens now to lie before me, which, though possessed of very considerable merit, and composed in this country, are, I believe, very little known.—For my own part, I never pass the place (a little hamlet, skirted with a circle of old ash trees, about three miles on this side of Kinross) where Michael Bruce resided; I never look on his dwelling,—a small thatched house, distinguished from the cottages of the other inhabitants only by a slated window at the end, instead of a lattice, fringed with a honeysuckle plant, which the poor youth had trained around it—I never find myself in that spot, but I stop my horse involuntarily; and looking on the window, which the honeysuckle has now almost covered, in the dream of the moment, I picture out a figure for the gentle tenant of the mansion; I wish, and my heart swells while I do so, that he were alive; and that I were a great man, to have the luxury of visiting him there, and bidding him be happy."

FOR SALE AT LEITH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 29th August, at twelve o'clock, at Mr Sims's Dry Dock, near the Bridge, a Parcel of Iron-bound CASKS. Also, a second-hand CABLE and HAWSER.

DUNDEE, August 21, 1782.

THE Presbytery having met this day, for examining the Grammar School, think it their duty to express publicly the high satisfaction they received from the performance of all the scholars, and their warm approbation of the skill and diligence exerted by the Rector Mr Watson, and his Assistants.

N. B. Mr Watson receives Boarders on the most reasonable terms; and Mr Saunders, one of his assistants, will take up the first class on the first day of November next.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS the Factor appointed by the Lords of Council and Session upon the sequestrate personal estate of ROBERT KENNEDY of Pinmore has now recovered a considerable part of the said personal estate, and wishes a division thereof to be made amongst the Creditors: Therefore, the whole Creditors of the said Robert Kennedy are hereby required to produce their grounds of debts and claims against the said Robert Kennedy, with oaths of verity thereupon, on or before the 15th day of November next, in the hands of Mr Alexander Orme principal clerk of Session, and clerk of the said sequestration, in order that a scheme of division of the funds, recovered by the factor may be made out, and the same divided amongst the Creditors, who shall then produce their grounds of debt in terms of the act of Parliament.

By Adjournment, and Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-house of Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of NEWFIELD, lying in the parish of Dundonald, within four miles of the towns of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and eight of the county town of Ayr. These lands are sufficiently inclosed and divided by hedges and belts of planting. The proprietor has been several years in the natural possession of the whole, and has laid out very considerable sums in improvement. There is an exceeding good house upon the estate, with a suitable garden, and offices of all kinds.

The grounds abound with coal, which may be brought to yield considerable returns, being well situated for sales, and within a very few miles of time.

The Lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of small feu-ties, and the teinds are valued.

A plan of the estate, with the progress and articles of sale may be seen by applying to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, William Dick writer to the signet, or the proprietor at Newfield.

The upst-price will now be 8000 l. Sterling.

If the above estate is sold, then there will be exposed to roup at the same time and place.

The Superiority of the Four-merk-land of old extent of Braddland, lying in the halliery of Cunningham, and thire of Ayr. The old extent of these lands, which are holden of the Crown, is ascertained by a return prior to 1681, and they give a qualification in the county. The progress may be seen by applying as above.

A N D

The Lands of LETHAM, lying in the parish of Arngask, and thire of Fife. They are of considerable extent, and have been in grass for several years.

They are held of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty.

Andrew Murray of Conland, near Kinross, will shew the nature and progress. And the progress and measurement may be seen by applying as above.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Anecdote of OLIVER CROMWELL.
ABOUT twenty years ago, a centinel who was upon guard high Whitehall, one windy night, heard something fall from the roof high his centry-box. He picked it up, and found it to be a head on an iron bar. He concealed it for that night, until he could have an opportunity of taking it home. Upon inquiry, he was told it was the head of Oliver Cromwell, which had been supposed to have been stolen some years before, but had only been blown down, and lodged upon a part of the roof, from whence it had fallen the evening the centry found it. He took it to the Society of Antiquarians, who, comparing it with the bust of the Protector, agreed that it was his real head. They, therefore, offered the soldier fifty pounds for it,—but he refused to sell it for less than an hundred: so that it remained in his possession during his life; and he left it as a legacy to his wife and daughter. Some years afterwards the daughter married,—and the husband, in looking into an old box in the absence of his wife, found there the head concealed. Upon his wife's return, he asked how the head came to be there deposited? She confessed whole it was said to be, and why she had concealed it from him: she thought it would be a resource to her; to raise some money in case he should oblige her to leave him by ill treatment. The husband took the head immediately to Mr C—; but although he was assured of its being the real head of the Protector, he could not be prevailed on to give the sum demanded by the proprietor Mrs R—.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
August 21. Freeman, Easton, from Barwick, with grain.
22. Nelly, Talloch, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Dispatch, Burgess, from Barrowfounness, ditto.
Helen, Higgins, from Berwick with grain.
Generous Mind, Cathness, from Dundee, ditto.

SATLED.
21. Jean, Brown, for Leith, with sundries.
Jean, Bell, for Inverkeithing, ditto.
22. Good Intent, Duncan, for Alloa, with sundries.
Hannah, Cowal, from Blythook, in ballast.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
August 19. Lilly, M'Rob, from Waterford, with goods.
Hannah, Hodgson, from Carlisle, with goods.
Nancy, Leitch, from Belfast, with ditto.
21. Olinburgh, Macdonald, from Duncraig, with oats.
23. Primrose, Gray, from Liverpool, with goods.

PRIZES FOR HIGHLAND PIPERS.

At the FALKIRK TREST in October next, 1782, given by the Highland Society of London.

A HANDSOME HIGHLAND PIPE, with Forty Merks in Money, to the best performer on that instrument; likewise Thirty Merks to each of the two next best performers; and One Hundred Merks towards the travelling charges of the competitors.
The competition to be decided by Gentlemen appointed by the Society.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

EDINBURGH, 30th July 1782.
ANNE WATERSTON, relict of Alexander Sutherland merchant in Edinburgh, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a gift of ULTIMUS HARES of the effects of John Craik in Frazerburgh; Alexander Craik of Roddiehill; Andrew Craik, son of John and Jean Craik, daughter of the said Alexander Craik; James Christie ship-master in Frazerburgh, husband to the said Jean Craik, and William Christie their son;—the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

NOTICE.
ISLAY CATTLE MARKET.

THAT there is to be a Tryal for the Sale of Black Cattle, at Bridge-end, in the Island of Islay, on Wednesday the 25th day of September next, where Dealers in Cattle may be served with good wintering Cows and Stots. The Cattle of Islay are of a remarkable fine quality, and in high esteem in the English Markets.

The road from Biddend to the ferry is exceeding good, and the ferry-boats are kept in fine order, and well attended. The Cattle from Islay have a multitude of free grazing on the Island of Jura, until they are shipped from thence to the continent.

The Dealers in Cattle who are pleased to attend this Market may depend upon every attention and encouragement from the proprietor.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP.

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of August 1782, between six and seven afternoon.

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn, Fordoun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlets bear, and 472 l. 5 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craigintoun, Goffessie, &c. hold of the Crown, the value rent being 1962l. Scots, which may be easily split into above four votes or freeholds. Most of the farms on the estate are set in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them enclosed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-stone quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; unwrought limestone also appears in several other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many streams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhaustible moles upon the estate. The hill farms have most extensive pasture for black cattle and sheep, and those below are clove rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful soil, and well drained by ditches lately cast for that purpose. The arable lands are in general inclosed with hedges, which are in a very thriving condition. If a purchaser inclines, he may immediately inclose and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at present unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any servitude or right of pasturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleasantly situated in the middle of the estate, about two miles south of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not resided on the estate for many years past; the house, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in constant repair, so that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's residence. The garden consists of about two acres of ground, inclosed with a good wall, and is well stored with fruit-trees. There is about 23 acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the house, of fir, ash, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor should chuse to reside at the house of Fettercairn, which, for the use of keeping constant fires in it, is at present possessed by the gardener, he has open for his natural possession the garden and about eight acres, set to the gardener only from year to year; and he may also have 22 acres of excellent inclosed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the house, upon giving a years warning to the present tenants.

The house of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Montrose and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good. The rental of the lands, progress of the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will show the grounds.

N. B. If the purchaser inclines, one half of the price may lie in his hands, upon his giving good security for it.



At LEITH—for LONDON,
THE POMONA,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Commander,
Mounting 8 carriage guns, and men answerable,
Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will
with the first convoy.
Neat accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to the Com-
mander, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edin-
burgh, or at his house in Leith.



AT LEITH for LONDON,
THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE, Master,
Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, tak-
ing in goods, and will sail with the first con-
voy.
N. B. The ship has good accommodation for
passengers.
The Master to be spoke with at the Ex-
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house
in Leith.

NEUTRAL SHIP for Charter,
Or the Island of St THOMAS, if encouraging freight offers,



THE Danish Schoon CHRISTIAN and KAREN,
Andreas Anderson master, now ready to take
on board goods at Greenock. The Christian and Ka-
ren is a stout vessel, about 350 tons burden, well found
in every respect, and completely manned with Danish
seamen.

Those who may incline to charter said vessel, or
who have goods to ship for St Thomas, are requested to apply im-
mediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock.

By Order of the Honourable
COMMISSIONERS of His MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the
ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve
o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

SUNDRY Parcels of Foreign Tea, Brandy, Rum, Aquavita, Wines,
and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.
—The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Cu-
stom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day im-
mediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

LEITH, Thursday, Aug. 29. 1782.—4656 lbs. Fine Black Tea, and
339 lbs. Coarse Tea.

PERTH, Saturday, Aug. 31.—480 gallons Brandy, 6 Nips of Ling
Fish, 1 firkin Herring, and a parcel of China.

ABERDEEN, Monday Sept. 2.—706½ gallons Brandy; 496½ gal-
lons Rum; 417 gallons Geneva; 1400 Slates; 50 pieces of Nankeen;
2 Boats and the materials of the Hull, (after being broke up) with the
Furniture of the Sloop Friendship.

INVERNESS, Wednesday Sept. 4.—300 gallons French Red Wine;
190 gallons Portugal White Wine, and a Boat.

KIRK WALL, Wednesday, Sept. 4.—64 gallons Red Portugal Wine;
and 17½ gallons Geneva.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Sept. 5.—221½ yards Linen; and 19 gallons
Aquavita.

GREENOCK, Thursday, Sept. 5.—44 gallons Aquavita; and 23
gallons Sour Wine.

DUMFRIES, Saturday, Sept. 17.—49 gallons Brandy; and 19 gal-
lons Geneva.

STRANRAER, Monday, Sept. 9.—52 gallons Brandy; 41 gallons
Rum; and 7 chalders and 24 bullocks Coals.

FARMS TO BE LET.

THERE is to be LET, and entered to at Whitfunday next, the fol-
lowing FARMS in the parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn,
and county of Lanark, for nineteen years, or such other space as shall
be agreed on.

I. The Lands of NORMANDGILL, BLACKHOUSE, COWHILL,
GRAINS, and NETHER HOWCLOUGH, possessed by Alexander
Goodfellow, to be let either jointly or separately. These lands were
let to Alexander Goodfellow for 40l. of yearly rent till Whitfunday
last, when they were let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at
310l. Sterling, being greatly under value.

N. B. They are reckoned among the best sheep-farms in the south
of Scotland.

II. CASTLEMAINS OF CRAWFORD and SYDEWOOD, posses-
sed by Walter Welch at 197 l. 10 s. 8 d. of yearly rent till Whitfunday
last, when they were let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at
120 l. Sterling, being greatly under value. A great part of this pos-
session is good arable ground, and the rest of it excellent sheep pasture.

III. The Lands of ELWANFOOT, and Public-house, possessed by
Robert Macqueen.—N. B. This possession was let about three years
ago at 133 l. 16 s. 3 d. Sterling of yearly rent; but at Whitfunday last
it was let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at 75 l. being great-
ly under value. It consists of 1046 acres of land, a small part of which
is arable, and the remainder is known to be a most excellent sheep pa-
sture. The public-house is well situated for business, as it lies on the
great road from Glasgow to Carlisle by Moffat, and from Edinburgh to
Dumfries by Biggar.

IV. The Lands of OVER NEWTON, possessed by Robert Hope
and others at 80 l. Sterling of yearly rent. This farm was formerly let
at 95 l. Sterling.

V. The Lands of MOSSCASTLE, possessed by the heirs of James
Welch, at 59 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

Offers for the above possessions may be given in to Mr Samuel Mit-
chelson junior, clerk to the signet, or to the factor; and such offers as
are not accepted will be kept secret, if desired.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP.

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the
20th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

ALL & Whole the Lands & Estate of KERSE,

in the following lots:

LOT I.
The Fifty Shilling Land of Kerse, the Twenty Shilling Land of Dal-
dahelm, and thirty Acres of the Lands of Langlands, all lying within
the barony of Lefmahago, dukedom and regality of Hamilton, and shire
of Lanark, with the tacks of the said lands. On the lands of Kerse
there is a neat and convenient manor-house, pleasantly situated on the
water of Nethan. There are no tacks on the lands, and the whole hold
of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.—Further particulars with regard
to this lot will be afterwards advertised.

LOT II.
The Forty Shilling Land of Throwburn, lying within the parish and
barony of Carnwath, and shire of Lanark. The lands on this lot hold
of General Lockhart, and are presently set at a rent of 93 l. The public
burdens, viz. feu, tiend, minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary, a-
mount to 3 l. 13 s. 10 d. There are a great plenty of lime and coal on
these lands, but which are not wrought to any extent; for the coal there
is only received 3 l. and for the privilege of some lime 1 l. separate from
the above rent of 93 l.

If purchasers incline, the lands of Throwburn will be sold either al-
together or in parcels.

The conditions of sale, progress of writs, and a plan of the lands of
Throwburn, may be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the
signet.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON,
BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-
house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 29th August 1782, be-
tween the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish
of Mid-Calder and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots
acres, mostly inclosed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of
planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good manor-house upon the estate, with suitable garden
and offices, pleasantly situated within two miles of Mid Calder, a good
market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road.—
There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the estate, within two
miles of coal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the
county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be
exposed at 7000 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be seen in
the hands of John Hay, accountant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon,
jun. writer to the signet.

AYRESHIRE.

THE Estate of CAIRNHILL, lying in the parishes of Craigie and
Mauchline, in the shire of Ayr, is to be Sold. It consists of be-
tween fourteen and fifteen hundred rich arable acres, and is situated in
a very pleasant country, about twelve miles from Ayr, and four from
Kilmarnock.

The lands are very improveable from the great quantity of limestone
in almost every farm, which can be raised at a very trifling expence.
There is also coal in the estate. Most of the farm-houses are new, or
in good condition; and the proprietor has already been at considerable
expence in inclosing and subdividing the greatest part of the farms.
The lands have also the advantage of two principal high roads passing
through them: One the great road from Dumfries to Glasgow, by the
way of Kilmarnock; the other that from Ayr to Edinburgh, by the
way of Hamilton; besides small roads of great advantage to the whole.

There is an old manor-house on the estate, which may be made very
commodious, at a small expence. It is surrounded by a great num-
ber of old trees, and there are natural woods which yield a considerable
annual income; and the parks and gardens, consisting of about one
hundred and thirty acres, are remarkably well fenced.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply to the pro-
prietor at Cairnhill, or James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

The estate holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject supe-
rior. The proprietor has likewise a separate qualification to vote for a
member of Parliament in the county of Ayr, which, if required, will
be disposed of along with the estate.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Dumfries-shire.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT OF SESSION,
TO be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Parliament or
New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day
of December 1782, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of LAIRDHOLM,
comprehending the three-merk land of Lairdholm and Pelandash, now
called Linhall; all and whole the forty-shilling land of Ravenshill, with
the pertinents, which formerly belonged to the deceased William John-
stone of Lairdholm, all lying within the parish of Tundergarth, stewar-
try late of Annandale, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven gross rental of the lands of Lairdholm and Pelandash,
or Linhall.

Part of Lairdholm possessed by Mrs John-
stone, L. 20 0 0
The remaining part also set to her, 65 0 0

L. 85 0 0

DEDUCTIONS.

Feu-duty payable to John Carruthers of
Holmston, the superior, L. 0 3 4

Free rent of Lairdholm, L. 8 4 16 8

Gross rent of Ravenshill, possessed by Tho-
mas Johnstone, L. 42 15 0

DEDUCTIONS.

Feu-duty payable to the Vic-
count of Stormont, the superior, L. 8 0 4

Stipend payable to the mini-
ster of Tundergarth, 1 4 0

Free rent of Ravenshill, L. 9 4 4

L. 32 10 8

Total free rent, L. 117 7 4

The proven value of the whole, being 20 years purchase, is 2347 l.
6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

These lands lie contiguous, are of considerable extent, and the man-
or-house and garden are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the wa-
ter of Milk. The tenants will show the grounds.

The articles and conditions of roup, plan, &c. may be seen in the
hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of session; and copies
thereof in the hands of William Johnstone writer to the signet, who
will inform as to particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE OF TULLOCHCURRAN.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, up-
on Wednesday the 11th day of December 1782, between
the hours of four and six afternoon, within the Parliament or New Session-
house, Edinburgh.

The Whole LANDS and ESTATE belonging to ALEXANDER
RATTRAY of Tullochcurran, all lying in the parish of Kirkmichael and
shire of Perth, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of CUTTALONY, with
the pertinents, whereof the proven gross rental
is 32 l. 19 s. 6 d.; and the upset price thereof,
at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is L. 679 3 2 4-12ths

LOT II. Land of WESTER ENNOCH, with
the tacks and pertinents, the gross proven rental
whereof is 15 l. 13 s. 4 d.; and the upset price,
at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is 341 11 11 4-12ths

LOT III. Lands of BALNALD, with the
tacks and pertinents, the gross proven rental
whereof is 11 l. 4 s. 8 d.; and the upset price, at
25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is 254 13 9

LOT IV. Lands of DALNABRECK, and
pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 9 l.
7 s. 10 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years pur-
chase, after all usual deductions, is 193 4 10 3-12ths

LOT V. Lands of DALNAGAIRN, with the
pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 18 l.
16 s. 5 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years pur-
chase, after all usual deductions, is 357 1 9 8-12ths

LOT VI. Lands of DOWNIE MILL, and
MILL, with the pertinents; the gross proven
rental whereof is 21 l. 19 s. 10 d.; and the up-
set price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual de-
ductions, is 435 3 2

LOT VII. Lands and Mill of TULLOCH-
CURRAN, with the pertinents; the gross pro-
ven rental whereof is 52 l. 16 s. 2 d. 8-12ths;
and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after
all usual deductions, is 1098 15 11 8-12ths

Total upset price of the lands, L. 3499 14 8 3-12ths

Besides other advantages attending these lands, there is upon great part
of them some wood, and particularly a deal of beech, no part of which
is valued or brought into the gross rental.

The title-deeds, proven rentals, with the articles and conditions of
sale, will be seen in the office of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of session,
or in the hands of Adam Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will inform
as to further particulars.